

**APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES  
LETTERS PATENT**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR EFFICIENT ANALYSIS OF TRANSMISSION  
LINES**

**Inventors:**

**ALINA DEUTSCH**

**PETER FELDMANN**

**ALBERT E. RUEHLI**

**HOWARD HAROLD SMITH**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR EFFICIENT**  
**ANALYSIS OF TRANSMISSION LINES**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

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**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to electrical circuit analysis, and more particularly to analysis of circuits, which involve transmission lines.

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**2. Description of the Related Art**

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Electrical circuits with transmission lines are analyzed using circuits and numerical techniques to ensure proper functioning of the circuits. Examples of such circuits include power distribution systems, which need to be analyzed for stability and other properties. The coupling and coupled signals between multiple lines is an important aspect of these power distribution systems.

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Another example includes the analysis of circuits on microprocessor chips where a bus with hundreds of wires is to be analyzed to determine whether the wire to wire coupling is excessive.

Similar issues occur in electronic circuitry where

noise coupled between transmission lines needs to be understood and minimized. Such issues occur in, e.g. instrumentation and/or computer circuitry in racks or cabinets.

5           The prior art uses multiple wire transmission line analysis techniques. Such techniques are described, for example, in the book by Clayton Paul, *Analysis of Multiconductor Transmission Lines*, Wiley, 1994, Chapter 5. Chapter 5 also includes the method of characteristics,  
10       which are used to make models for multi-conductor transmission lines. These techniques are suitable for the analysis of models with a few lines; however, the complexity increases rapidly as the number of lines increases.

15           Some simplified techniques have been used to approximate the solution for many transmission lines with neighbor-to-neighbor wire coupling only. These approaches are suitable where reduced accuracy is acceptable to gain speed.

20           The prior art is limited in the number of coupled lines or wired they can analyze simultaneously. The complexity of the coupling calculation is increases rapidly as the number of lines increases, and the accuracy of the

results decreases with the increasing number of lines.

Hence, the prior art is unable to handle a large number of lines due to excessive computation time and the results become questionable. Some prior art techniques ignore the couplings for more than two lines to speed up the process.

Some techniques are based on having only linear circuits to speed up the calculation process. These approaches are therefore unsuitable for handling even typical transmission line circuits, which include surrounding nonlinear drivers and receivers.

Therefore, a need exists for an improved system and method for analyzing the coupling effects of transmission lines in electrical circuits to assure the proper function of the circuits. A further need exists for a method and system for analyzing these effects timely and accurately.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

A system and method for analyzing a circuit with transmission lines includes determining which sources influence each of a plurality of transmission lines, based on coupling factors. Transmission line parameters are computed based on the sources, which influence each transmission line. A transient or frequency response is

analyzed for each transmission line by segmenting each line to perform an analysis on that line. The step of analyzing is repeated using waveforms determined in a previous iteration until convergence to a resultant waveform has  
5 occurred.

A computer system for analyzing one or more electrical circuits, the electrical circuits having two or more coupled lines, one of the lines being a victim line and one or more of the lines being an aggressor line includes one  
10 or more circuit models and a transmission analysis process that selects one or more of the aggressor lines, being selected aggressor lines, and one or more rejected aggressor lines. The selected aggressor lines have a coupling factor with the victim line that is above a  
15 coupling threshold. A solver process is includes that performs a nonlinear circuit analysis on the circuit model using the victim line and the selected aggressor lines but not the rejected aggressor lines.

The victim line may be adjacent to one or more of the  
20 selected aggressors. The transmission analysis process may include the steps of determining a propagated signal for each of the selected aggressor lines; monitoring a coupling of the propagated signal on a first victim for each of the

selected aggressor lines; monitoring a coupling of the  
victim couple signal on one or more second victims;  
comparing the victim couple signal to a previous victim  
couples signal on the respective victim; and repeating the  
5 steps until the comparison meets a comparison criteria.

These and other objects, features and advantages of  
the present invention will become apparent from the  
following detailed description of illustrative embodiments  
thereof, which is to be read in connection with the  
10 accompanying drawings.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

The invention will be described in detail in the  
following description of preferred embodiments with  
15 reference to the following figures wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of showing a system in  
accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block/flow diagram showing a system/method  
for transmission line analysis using a transverse waveform  
20 relaxation process in accordance with an illustrative  
embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 depicts an illustrative geometry for a multiple  
transmission lines to be analyzed in accordance with the

present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block/flow diagram showing a system/method for scheduling/ordering computation of subcircuits in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 5 is an illustrative graph showing convergence of waveforms within two iterations using the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing coupling models for transverse coupling between multiple transmission lines in accordance with one aspect of the present invention.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

The present invention provides systems and methods for analyzing electrical circuits with transmission lines. In particular, the present invention provides ways for accounting for noise and other coupled effects from multiple neighboring lines and from the surroundings.

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One embodiment of the present invention includes a system and method for analyzing one or more electrical circuits where the electrical circuits have two or more coupled lines. One or more of the lines may be referred to as victim lines and one or more of the other lines may be referred to as an aggressor line or lines. The system provides one or more circuit models and a transmission

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analysis process that selects one or more of the aggressor lines (selected aggressor lines) and one or more rejected aggressor lines. The selected aggressor lines include a coupling factor with victim lines that have a value above a coupling threshold. A solver process performs a non-linear circuit analysis on the circuit model using the victim line and the selected aggressor lines but not the rejected aggressor lines. In this way, the analysis provides an electrical response that considers all surrounding influences on a given transmission line. This and other embodiments will be described in greater detail herein.

It should be understood that the elements shown in the FIGS. may be implemented in various forms of hardware, software or combinations thereof. Preferably, these elements are implemented in software on one or more appropriately programmed general-purpose digital computers having a processor and memory and input/output interfaces.

Referring now in detail to the figures in which like numerals represent the same or similar elements and initially to FIG. 1, an exemplary system 10 is shown to illustrate one embodiment of the present invention. System 10 preferably includes a computer 12, which may be a personal computer or a mainframe. Computer 12 includes any interface devices known in the art. Computer 12 may include a plurality of modules or software packages that

may be resident in the system or coupled thereto via a network or the like. For example, computer 12 may be provided access to electronic design automation (EDA) libraries or other circuit databases 14, which include  
5 electrical circuits or integrated circuit chip designs.

A module 16 may include one more programs or subroutines for carrying out methods in accordance with the present invention. Module 16 may include transmission line analysis programs, including a solver 17 or code to  
10 determine coupling factors, perform sliding calculations, update coupling models and perform transient analysis, among other things as will be described in greater detail herein below. Module 16 may be incorporated into other programming packages, such as full-blown circuit analysis  
15 systems or programs.

A computer aided design (CAD) module or program 18 may be include to import designs or design information to the system 10 to provide the appropriate circuit analysis. CAD schematics and or EDA data from database 14 may be employed  
20 as inputs to module 16 to analyze components of a design, and preferably transmission lines in the design.

Referring to FIG. 2, a block/flow diagram depicts a program/method for implementing module 16 in accordance

with one embodiment of the present invention. The transmission line analysis process may be referred to as a transverse waveform relaxation process. In circuit designs, one or more transmission lines may be present. To  
5 handle a plurality of coupled lines, the impact of each neighboring transmission line needs to be considered.

The present invention addresses neighbor-to-neighbor coupling early on in the process. This keeps the problem sparse if the model includes a large number of coupled  
10 transmission lines. Also, a coupling model of parameters, which have to be computed at the same time, is limited to a relatively small number. The model limits the number of coupled sources needed to represent the couplings. Then, each wire is individually analyzed as a subcircuit while  
15 the coupled sources are taken into account, and the waveforms between the last two iterations are compared to check for convergence.

In block 202, coupling factors are determined for transmission lines in a given design. Coupling factors are  
20 determined by calculating the influence of neighboring lines on a given line. In one embodiment, an inductance coupling factor (cf) may be calculated as:

$$cf = \frac{L_{12}}{\sqrt{L_{11}L_{22}}} \text{ where } L_{12} \text{ is the inductive influence of } L_2$$

on  $L_1$  (coupling term) and  $L_{11}$  is the inductance of line 1 and  $L_{22}$  is the inductance of line 2 (these may be referred to as self terms). A similar coupling factor can be

5 calculated for resistance ( $cf = \frac{R_{12}}{\sqrt{R_{11}R_{22}}}$ ) and capacitance

$$(cf = \frac{C_{12}}{\sqrt{C_{11}C_{22}}}). \text{ Other coupling factors may be used and}$$

preferably dimensionless variables. Also, default values, e.g., 0.001, may be inserted into the program for coupling factors to ensure a nonzero number exists in the case where  
10 the coupling factor is not available or for other reasons.

The coupling factors are estimated first with approximate computations. This leads to the knowledge of how many transmission lines are to be included in each segment of the calculation. The segments are computed in  
15 an overlapping way such that all the interactions are taken into account so that each line can be analyzed individually taking into account the pertinent couplings for each line.

After calculating the coupling factors for transmission lines in a design, the coupling factors are  
20 compared to a threshold value(s), in block 204, to

determine if they will have an influence on neighboring lines. For example,  $L_{\text{coupling}} < L_{\text{tolerance}}$ ;  $C_{\text{coupling}} < C_{\text{tolerance}}$ ; and  $R_{\text{coupling}} < R_{\text{tolerance}}$ .

The tolerance or threshold is preferably set by a designer but can also be calculated based on parameters or criteria for a given design. For example, in sensitive equipment, a smaller tolerance may be needed meaning smaller influences should be considered in analyzing transmission line parameters. Coupling factors that are determined to be too small may be disregarded in future calculations for a given segment. However, since many circuits are dynamic and different portions of a circuit may be operational at a different time, different time frames may be investigated to ensure a complete solution.

For example, for a given line, coupling factors are employed to determine the influence of other lines on the line in question. Based on these estimates, the calculations are segmented for each line to include the most influential coupling effects.

In block 206, a sliding computation is performed to calculate transmission line parameters (L, C and R). These calculations are preferably based on geometric features. The calculation of the per-unit line parameters L, R, and C

is preferably performed in a segmented way, e.g., one line at a time, since the simultaneous calculation of these matrix quantities is very expensive for more than a few lines. Hence, each segmented calculation will include the computation of the L, R, C parameters for a number of lines. The number of steps needed to determine these parameters is much smaller than the total number of lines since the most influential lines are considered. This simplifies the evaluation of the L, R, C parameters since each sub-problem is much smaller than the large single evaluation of each parameter.

For example, assuming 100 transmission lines, the coupling evaluation determines that 5 lines should be included near each line to accurately take the coupling into account. So for the sliding calculation, the first 15 lines are evaluated simultaneously using, for example, a standard field solver for L, R and C. This result can be used for the first 10 lines in the transverse waveform relaxation (WR) approach given herein. Then, in a next sliding field calculation, the next L, R, C, are evaluated for 15 lines from line 10 to line 25. Then, this calculation can be used to evaluate the transverse WR for lines 11 to 20, etc. Hence, the field calculation, is

completed only on a subset of the lines which is much faster since the compute time of the field solver increases enormously with the number of lines considered.

5 In one embodiment, the characteristics of a circuit as defined in a CAD schematic are employed to make these sliding calculations. The sliding calculations provide a baseline for the transient analysis as will be described hereinafter.

10 Based on the sliding computation, in block 208, a coupling model or models are employed to reduce the circuit characteristics into terms of voltage and/or current sources with lumped elements (L, R, C) (See e.g., FIG. 6) or alternately uses the method of characteristic models to model the circuit.

15 In block 210, a transient or frequency domain analysis of the transmission lines is performed preferably one wire at a time. The transient/frequency analysis is based on a transmission line response to surrounding circuits using coupled sources to other coupled lines as provided by the models set forth in block 208.

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In a preferred embodiment, partitioning along the coupling of the lines is performed. In other words, each line is taken one at a time considering the most pertinent

coupling influences on that line. Alternately, partitioning over the length of the line may be performed as well or in addition to a calculation for the partitioning of the coupling of the line.

5        In block 212, the transient analysis of block 210 is repeated until convergence is achieved by comparing a previous value of the waveforms determined by the transient analysis from a previous iteration to the waveforms determined in the present iteration. If convergence is  
10        achieved the resultant waveforms have been determined and are available in block 214. If convergence has not yet been achieved, then the program returns to block 210 to recalculate the waveforms.

Referring to FIG. 3, example geometry for a multi-  
15        transmission line geometry is illustratively shown. Transmission lines 302 are numbered 1 to N in the depicted section of a circuit 300. Lines 302 are marked with an A to indicate that they are aggressor lines. These lines are excited with some external circuitry. In contrast, the  
20        lines which are marked with a V are victim lines which are not excited with external sources.

Using one method, e.g., set forth with reference to FIG. 2, the subcircuits/lines of FIG. 3 are analyzed

starting at line 1, in sequence, until line N is reached.  
This sequence is followed for each calculation in FIG. 2.  
Then, the sequence is repeatedly followed go until  
convergence in the transient/frequency analysis (e.g.,  
5 blocks 210 and 212).

A more efficient method is based on signal flow. For  
example, initially, all coupled waveform sources are set to  
zero. Then, starting with the analysis of the circuits,  
which include the aggressors (A) first, new coupled-source  
10 quantities are available from the coupling model (block  
206). Then, the nearest neighbors are analyzed since they  
will include the largest signals next to the aggressors.  
The process progresses through all the wires until all of  
the wires have been visited. In each step/iteration, the  
15 latest, updated waveforms are employed.

These methods are directly applicable to parallel  
processing for circuit problems, which include transmission  
lines. Each of the N transmission lines forms a separate  
subsystem with a transverse decoupling scheme (e.g.,  
20 portioning along coupling lines or effects). Further  
partitioning is possible along the length of the line using  
conventional techniques.

Partitioning or segmenting line by line (coupling)

leads to  $2n$  subsystems which can be analyzed on separate processors where the only information that needs to be exchanged between processors is waveforms. Hence, an enormous gain in speeding up the process by parallel processing is achieved.

Referring to FIG. 4, a step for scheduling or prioritizing an order for circuits to be analyzed is shown. Block 400 may be performed prior to block 202 in FIG. 2 or may be performed as needed at any point in the process.

The scheduling of the calculation may be performed based on aggressor lines being calculated first and then nearest neighbors to the aggressor lines moving outward therefrom. Scheduling may include an algorithm for determining a best order for analyzing the transmission lines of a circuit.

Referring to FIG. 5, a graph shows convergence of waveforms within two iterations of applying the method of the present invention. Input and output waveforms 501 and 503 are calculated theoretically. Upon application of the present invention, a first iteration yields input and output waveforms 505 and 507. Waveforms 505 and 507 overlap the calculated (exact) solution and cannot be seen in FIG. 5 due to the overlap. In a second iteration, waveforms show convergence after two iterations for the

input and output waveforms 509 and 511. The near and far end coupled waveforms are shown to have converged.

The analysis of multiple transmission lines shows that more than two neighboring wires should be included to get an accurate coupled waveform for the case where 2 or more neighboring active lines are present. It should be noted that waveform iterations are needed to increase as a function of the transmission line coupling factor. More iterations are needed if the coupling factor is higher. In accordance with the invention, even a coupling factor of 0.5, which is extremely high for practical transmission lines, only needs 5 or less iterations to converge to a result.

Referring to FIG. 6, exemplary coupling models 600 and 601 for the transverse coupling between multiple transmission lines are illustratively shown. Several different models can be used to represent the transverse coupling between transmission lines. This is schematically shown in FIG. 6.

Models 600 and 601 lumped circuit models with lumped and/or distributed elements 603. The lumped circuit models have sections where the coupling between the sections is shown by dashed arrows 604. Depending on the circuit

model, sources 606 are voltage or current sources.

Alternately or additionally, method of characteristics models represents another class of problems where the coupling is performed mainly by a set of sources at the end  
5 of the lines or sections. In the iteration process, the sources 606 are updated as the results become available in the solution process.

Having described preferred embodiments of a system and method for efficient analysis of transmission lines (which  
10 are intended to be illustrative and not limiting), it is noted that modifications and variations can be made by persons skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that changes may be made in the particular embodiments of the invention disclosed  
15 which are within the scope and spirit of the invention as outlined by the appended claims. Having thus described the invention with the details and particularity required by the patent laws, what is claimed and desired protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.